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**Personality Disorders and Substance Abuse**

**PRE-TEST**

1. If there is such a thing as an addictive personality, it is caused by years of heavy drug and alcohol use.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

2. Drug intoxication and withdrawal are characterized by marked changes in cognitive, emotional, and social functioning that mimic many symptoms of personality disorder.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

3. Personality disorder is more commonly diagnosed using psychiatric interviews than questionnaires because interviews can get more information for precise diagnosis.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

4. A diagnosis of personality disorder can be made when it is caused by substance abuse as long as the symptoms of both disorders are severe and cause extreme distress and impairment.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

5. Persistence, pervasiveness, inflexibility, and maladaptiveness are central defining characteristics of a personality disorder.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

6. There are some personality traits that seem to be more common or extreme among clients with substance abuse and personality disorder.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

7. Research suggests that personality disordered substance abusers do as well or better than substance abusers without personality disorder when they receive most forms of drug and alcohol counseling.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

8. Antisocial and borderline personality disorders are the two most common personality disorders among clients receiving addiction treatment.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

9. The DSM-IV Axis II is a meaningful diagnostic system and is useful for guiding treatment decisions.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

10. Antisocial personality disordered clients do better when they are provided interpersonally-oriented therapies that help them become more social.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

### **POST-TEST**

1. DSM-IV Axis II Cluster C (avoidant, dependent, obsessive-compulsive) are the most common personality disorders in substance abusers.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

2. Personality disorders tend to be higher among alcohol dependent than among drug dependent clients.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

3. Substance abuse with a personality disorder is the most common form of dual diagnosis or comorbidity.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

4. Current developmental theories of substance abuse and personality disorder emphasize the importance of both biologically-based temperament traits (for example, sensation seeking) and environmental adversity (for example, parents or peers).

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

5. Treating the symptoms of addiction and the symptoms of personality disorder separately, one problem at a time, has the highest likelihood of success.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

6. Behaviors that are only related to substance intoxication or withdrawal, seeking substances, or cease once abstinence is achieved should not be considered symptoms of a personality disorder.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

7. Separating personality disorder from addiction is largely an academic exercise because there are no effective treatments available for the personality disorders.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

8. Developing a good therapeutic alliance is important for all patients, but especially when working with personality disordered substance abusers.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

9. Several cognitive-behavioral therapies and medications that target specific symptoms appear to be promising treatments for personality disorders.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

10. Personality disordered substance abusers can be especially challenging patients because of their high risk for relapse, non-compliance, maladaptive behaviors, and problems relating to the therapist.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**